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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

STEPHEN DWAYNE LESTER,

No. C 11-1982 RS (PR)

Petitioner,

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

v.

SAN FRANCISCO SHERIFF'S
DEPARTMENT, et al.,

Respondents.

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This federal action was filed as a petition for writ of habeas corpus, that is, as a challenge to the lawfulness or duration of petitioner's incarceration. A review of the petition, however, shows that petitioner sets forth claims regarding the treatment he received at the hands of his jailors, rather than challenging the lawfulness of his confinement. Therefore, if petitioner prevails here it will not affect the length of his incarceration. This means that his claim is not the proper subject of a habeas action, but must be brought as a civil rights case under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Badea v. Cox*, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9th Cir. 1991) (habeas corpus action proper mechanism for challenging "legality or duration" of confinement; civil rights

1 action proper method for challenging conditions of confinement); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d
2 890, 891–92 & n.1 (9th Cir. 1979) (affirming dismissal of habeas petition on basis that
3 challenges to terms and conditions of confinement must be brought in civil rights complaint).

4 In an appropriate case a habeas petition may be construed as a section 1983 complaint.
5 *Wilwording v. Swenson*, 404 U.S. 249, 251 (1971). Although the Court may construe a
6 habeas petition as a civil rights action, it is not required to do so. Since the time when the
7 *Wilwording* case was decided there have been significant changes in the law. For instance,
8 the filing fee for a habeas petition is five dollars; for civil rights cases, however, the fee is
9 now \$350 and under the Prisoner Litigation Reform Act the prisoner is required to pay it,
10 even if granted *in forma pauperis* status, by way of deductions from income to the prisoner's
11 trust account. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b). A prisoner who might be willing to file a habeas
12 petition for which he or she would not have to pay a filing fee might feel otherwise about a
13 civil rights complaint for which the \$350 fee would be deducted from income to his or her
14 prisoner account. Also, a civil rights complaint which is dismissed as malicious, frivolous, or
15 for failure to state a claim would count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), which is not
16 true for habeas cases.

17 In view of these potential pitfalls for petitioner if the Court were to construe the
18 petition as a civil rights complaint, the case will be dismissed without prejudice to petitioner
19 filing a civil rights action if he wishes to do so in light of the above. Petitioner's motion to
20 proceed *in forma pauperis* in the instant action (Docket Nos. 2 & 5) is GRANTED. The
21 Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of respondents, terminate Docket Nos. 2 & 5, and close
22 the file.

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 DATED: August 19, 2011



25 RICHARD SEEBOORG
United States District Judge

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